

برهان دالة المجموع

أولاً تفصيلياً

فرض . $f(x) = L$ $g(x) = M$

فـ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = M + L$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta >$

$$|x - a| < \delta, |f(x) + g(x) - M - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - L + g(x) - M| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{جون } |f(x) - L + g(x) - M| \leq |f(x) - L| + |g(x) - M|$$

نـ $|f(x) - L + g(x) - M| \leq |f(x) - L| + |g(x) - M|$ \Rightarrow $|f(x) - L| + |g(x) - M| < \epsilon$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - L| + |g(x) - M| < \epsilon \rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$|g(x) - M| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

جون $f(x) = L$ $\rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 > 0$ $|x - a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta_2 > 0$ $|x - a| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |g(x) - M| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

نـ $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ \Rightarrow $|x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| + |g(x) - M| < \epsilon$

10 - 039, 15.04.2016
 (P-1) Lösung

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^r \sin^r \left(\pi \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

$$x^r \sin^r \left(\pi - \pi \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \sin^r \left(\frac{\pi \sqrt{x} - \pi \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

$$= \sin^r \left(\frac{\pi \sqrt{x} - \pi \sqrt{x+1} - \pi^r}{\sqrt{x} (\pi \sqrt{x} + \pi \sqrt{x+1})} \right) = \sin^r \left(\frac{-\pi^r}{\sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1})} \right)$$

$$x^r \left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^r = x^r \cdot \frac{\pi^r}{x^r} \cdot \frac{\pi^r}{F}$$

Lösung 1. Art

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{rx}{x^r - 1} = 1$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 : |x-1| < \delta, |f(x)-1| < \varepsilon$

$$\left| \frac{rx}{x^r - 1} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{rx - x^r - 1}{x^r - 1} \right| = \left| \frac{r(x-1)^r}{x^r - 1} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$(x-1)^r \frac{1}{\frac{x^r - 1}{M}} < \varepsilon \quad \rightarrow \quad (x-1)^r < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x-1| < \sqrt{\varepsilon} \\ \Rightarrow \underline{\delta < \sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\text{2) } \lim_{x \rightarrow v} \frac{\Delta}{x-v} = r$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 : |x-v| < \delta, \left| \frac{\Delta}{x-v} - r \right| < \varepsilon$

$$\left| \frac{|x-v|^r}{x-v} - r \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{r(v-x)}{x-v} \right| = |v-x| \left| \frac{r}{x-v} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |v-x| < \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$\left| \frac{r}{x-v} \right|, r=1 \rightarrow |x-v| \rightarrow r|x-v| \Rightarrow \max \frac{r}{x-v} > \frac{r}{r}$$

Ansatz

$\omega = \frac{f}{\omega}$

$$f_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f - \frac{f}{\omega}x) = -\omega$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, |x-1| < \delta, |f - \frac{f}{\omega}x + \omega| < \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x - \frac{f}{\omega}x| &< \epsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{f_0 - fx}{\omega} \right| = |f_0 - x| \frac{f}{\omega} < \epsilon \\ &\Rightarrow |f_0 - x| < \frac{\omega}{f} \epsilon \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{\delta < \frac{\omega}{f} \epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \sqrt[4]{4+x} = 0$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta, |\sqrt[4]{4+x}| < \epsilon$$

$$4 < x < 4 + \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\sqrt[4]{4+x}| &< \epsilon \Rightarrow 4+x < \epsilon^4 \Rightarrow x < \epsilon^4 - 4 \\ &\Rightarrow x - 4 < \epsilon^4 - 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta < \epsilon^4 - 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -r} \frac{1}{(x+r)^k} = \infty$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, |x+r| < \delta, \left| \frac{1}{(x+r)^k} \right| > \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x+r} \right| > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow |x+r| < \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\boxed{\delta < \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1}{(x+1)^k} = -\infty$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, -1 - \delta < x < -1, \frac{1}{(x+1)^k} < \epsilon \rightarrow |x+1| > \frac{\sqrt[k]{\epsilon}}{|x+1|} \Rightarrow -(x+1) < \frac{-\sqrt[k]{\epsilon}}{\sqrt[k]{\epsilon}}$$

par note $\delta > -(x+1)$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\delta < -\sqrt[k]{\epsilon} / \sqrt[k]{\epsilon}}$$

حل فصلی ۱۲ - میکوئیل

۱- $f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0$

جمله بعدها مثبت است.

$$x = 0, f(0) = a_0$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(+\infty) = +\infty = f(a_1) \rightarrow f(a_1), f(ar) < 0$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad f(-\infty) = -\infty = f(ar) \rightarrow f \text{ مثبت}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c : f(c) = 0$$

۲- $g(x) = f(f(x)) - x$

$$g(x_1) = f(f(x_1)) - x_1 = f(x_r) - x_1 = x_r - x_1 > 0$$

$$g(x_r) = f(f(x_r)) - x_r = f(x_f) - x_r > x_f - x_r > 0$$

$$g(x_f) = f(f(x_f)) - x_f = x_1 - x_f < 0$$

$$g(x_1) \cdot g(x_f) < 0 \Rightarrow \text{میان قطعه } [x_1, x_f] \text{ میکریخت} \rightarrow \boxed{g(x) = 0}$$

میکریخت

۳- $g(x) = a \sin(x) + b - x$

$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} g(x) = a + b$$

$$x \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > a + b : g(x) < 0 \\ x < a + b : g(x) > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

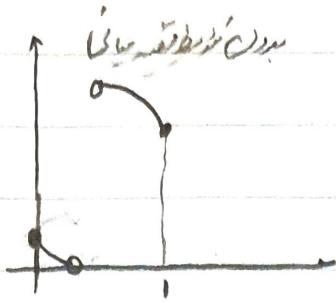
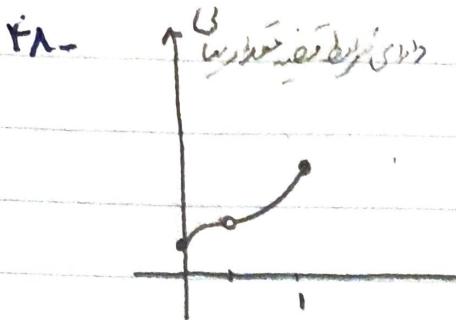
$$\rightarrow g(x_1) \cdot g(x_r) < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{g(c) = 0}$$

$$x \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < a + b, g(x) > 0 \\ x > a + b, g(x) < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

۴- $x_1 \neq x_r, f(x_1) \neq f(x_r)$ جمله بعدها مثبت
 $\Rightarrow f(x_1) \in \mathbb{Q}, f(x_r) \in \mathbb{Q}$

فراتر از $f(x_1), f(x_r)$ دو عدد متوالی میباشد که در میان آنها $f(x)$ میباشد که میتواند میان $f(x_1), f(x_r)$ باشد.

الاستدلال بـ الـ



و - $f(3) > 4$

رهان خطا

\Rightarrow طرق قصيرة جداً معياني $\rightarrow f(3) \neq f(2)$

\Rightarrow خلاف يرتفع بين 2 و 3 دعوه ايه
خمن خذ 2 \Rightarrow $f(2) = f(3)$

$\Rightarrow f(3) > 7$

و - $g(x) = \sqrt{x+2} - 1 \rightarrow g(1) = 1 \quad g(0) = -1$ \Rightarrow امثلة من و راجع

و - $g(x) = \frac{a}{x^r + rx^{r-1}} + \frac{b}{x^r + rx^r}$

① $x^r + rx^{r-1} = (x+1)(x^{r-1} + rx^{r-2}) \leftarrow$ $\begin{matrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{r} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{r} \end{matrix}$

② $x^r + rx^{r-1} + (x-1)(x^{r-1} + rx^{r-2})$

نسمة اسفل در عرض (-1, 1) يوصل سبب باقى ان دا دا عالمي ديموجور

$(-1, -\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{r}), (\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{r}, 1)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \frac{a}{r^-} + \frac{b}{r^-} = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$

\Rightarrow طرق قصيرة جداً دراسن بازه ((امثل يرثة فحصها))

part note

الفصل السادس - حدود متسلسلات (review)

19- $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ $g(x) = \sin(x)$ $fog(a), gof(b)$
 $fof(c), gog(d)$

$$fog(a) = \sqrt{\sin a} \quad D = [0, \pi] + 2k\pi$$

$$gof(b) = \sin \sqrt{b} \quad D = \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$fof(c) = \sqrt[4]{c} \quad D = \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$gog(d) = \sin(\sin(d)) \quad D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$P_0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow r^-} \frac{t^r - r}{t^r - r} \xrightarrow{H} \frac{rt^{r-1}}{rt^{r-1}} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \cdot \frac{r}{r+r} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\forall x > 1 \quad f(x) < x^r \quad \forall x < r$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+}$

$$\forall x > 1 \quad \{ f(x) < 1^r \Rightarrow f(x) < 1 \}$$

$$\forall r, \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x < \delta, \sqrt[r]{x} < r$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \quad |x| < \delta, \sqrt[r]{x} < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow x < \epsilon^r$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta < \epsilon^r$$

$$P_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r}{\sqrt[r]{x-r}} = +\infty$$

$$\forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x < r+\delta, \frac{r}{\sqrt[r]{x-r}} > M$$

$$\sqrt[r]{x-r} < rM \rightarrow x-r < rM^r \Rightarrow x < rM^r + r$$

$$\frac{r}{\delta} < rM^r + r$$

$$\frac{r}{\delta} < rM^r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sin n + r} \rightarrow \sqrt[n]{1} = 1, \quad \sin(0) \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{لما ينبع من المقدمة}$$

مختصرات خودہ مکس ۱

$$1- f(x) = a - \frac{rx^r(1+x^r) - rx(x^r)}{(1+x^r)^r} \rightarrow .$$

$$\Rightarrow a > \frac{rx^r + rx^r - rx^r}{(1+x^r)^r} \quad \downarrow g(x)$$

$$\text{Max}(g(x)) \geq \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow a > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$r-f'(x) \geq \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \left((-1)\frac{1}{x^r}\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) x^r = 0 + 0 > 0$$

$$f''(0) \leq \overbrace{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} + \overbrace{\left((-1)\frac{1}{x^r}\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) x^r} \rightarrow f'' \text{ مثبت}$$

$$2- x=0 \rightarrow f(y)=f(0)+f(y) =, f(0) \text{ س.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{H\text{-}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} ,$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(0) \text{ س.}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x), f(h) = x^rh + h^r$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(h) + x^rh + h^r - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^rh + h^r}{h}$$

$$\underline{\text{first}}: \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{xh(x+h)}{h} = f'(0) + x^r = 1+x^r$$

$$f'(x) = 1+x^r$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F - f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + h \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(f(h)-1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(1+hg(h)-1)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \times h \cdot g(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot g(h) = f(x) \\
 &\Rightarrow f'(x), f(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Q. } \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}} = \frac{f'(t) \times t'}{g'(t) \times t'} = \frac{f'(t)}{g'(t)} \\
 \frac{dy'}{dx} &= \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{(f''(t) \times t' \times g'(t)) - g''(t) \times f' \times f'(t)}{g'(t) \times t' \times g''(t)} \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{g'(t) f''(t) - f'(t) g''(t)}{(g'(t))^2} \neq g'(t) \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Q. } \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{y't}{1+\tan^2 t} \Rightarrow \\
 \frac{dy}{dt} &= y't(1+\tan^2 t) - (1+\tan^2 t)(1+\tan^2 t)y' \\
 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} &= \frac{y''t + y't \tan t}{(1+\tan^2 t)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Q. } \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \Rightarrow \frac{(1+\tan^2 t) y''t + y't \tan t}{(1+\tan^2 t)^2} + (1+\tan^2 t)(1+\tan^2 t) \frac{y't}{1+\tan^2 t} + y$$

$$= y''t - y't \tan t + y't + y \tan t + y$$

$$y''t + y't + y \tan t$$

مُرْبِّعَاتِ الْكَوْرَسِ مُشْتَقٌ

$$Fy - y' = F_x (x + (x + \sin^r x)^r)'_x [x + (x + \sin^r x)^r]^r$$

$$= F(\cancel{F}) + F_x (1 + r \sin x \cos x) (x + \sin^r x)^r x (x + (x + \sin^r x)^r)^r$$

$$F - y \sec(x) = x \tan(y), \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \delta$$

$$f(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_y}{f_x}$$

$$y \sec(x) - x \tan(y) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(y) = \sec(x) - x(1 + \tan(y))$$

$$f(x) = y \cdot \sec(x) \tan(x) - \tan(y)$$

$$= \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad \frac{x(1 + \tan^2(y)) - \sec(x)}{y \cdot \sec(x) \tan(x) - \tan(y)}$$

$$48) x^r + ky^r = \omega \quad f'(x) = -\frac{r x}{\omega y} = -\frac{x}{\omega y}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow y - y_0 = -\frac{x_0}{\omega y_0} (x - x_0) \xrightarrow{(-D)^\circ}$$

$$-y_0 = -\frac{x_0}{\omega y_0} (\omega + x_0) \rightarrow x_0 (\omega + x_0) + \omega y_0^r = 0$$

$$\omega x_0 + \omega = 0 \rightarrow x_0 = -1$$

$$x_0 = -1 \rightarrow y_0 = f'(-1) = -1/\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega, \omega$$

$$\text{w) } y' = \cos x + r \sin x \cos x$$

$$f'(r) = 1 + r \cos x = \boxed{1}$$

$$\text{r) } \frac{d}{dx} \{ f(x) + x^r [f(x)]^r \} \Rightarrow f'(x) + x^{r-1} r [f(x)]^{r-1} \cdot f'(x) + [f(x)]^r \cdot r x^{r-1}$$

$$= \dots \rightarrow x+1 \quad f'(1) + 1^r \cdot f'(1) + 1^r \cdot r \cdot f'(1) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(1) + 1^r f'(1) = -17 \Rightarrow f'(1) = \boxed{-\frac{17}{1^r}}$$

$$\sqrt{r} = f'(x), (f(x) + xf'(x)) (f(x)f_m) + xf'(x)f_m) (f'(x)f_m))$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(1) = 4 \times 1 \times 4 = \boxed{16}$$